be secretaire with the provisions of Section 2D of il Code, I have appearted William Abr. Riba as Parminianter for the above-named pound in Hainwa Valley Island of Majoksi. JNO. O. DOMINIS. Governor of Mani-

the Saturday, Merch 25th, 1880, at 12 o'clock, mean, at he front entrance of Allindari Hair, will be word at pub-Be another, the following Building Lots on Kulnokahua

Upon price, \$100 each.

Upont beloe, \$100 each.

Upont beloe, \$100 each.

Upont beloe, \$200 each.

Upont beloe, \$200 each.

Upont beloe, \$200 each.

Upont beloe, \$100 each.

Upont beloe, \$200 each.

Upont beloe, \$200.

series, \$100.
past price, \$200 each.
Thest price, \$100 each.
past price, \$100 each.
past price, \$100 each.
past price, \$100 each. Ed. Type: princ \$200 200. The princ \$200 200. 201 200 Prest princ \$200 cach. 201 201 Upont princ \$200 cach.

These lands are said with a distinct understanding to the perchasers are to improve the same. The Gov moved declines to sell to parties desiring to hold for me fourth each one fourth in one year, one er cent, and mortgage on the property apers at the expense of the purchaser.

*AMLG, WILDER, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Feb. 21, 1880.

Tel. 20, 1880.

s. Esquare, having this day presented to this Demout his Commission from Their Excellencies Lan Pin and Yung Wing, His imperial Chineses to Electron in the United States, which is found who farm he the said China Pong, Esquire, is assured in fig. by order of his Najesty in Commit Areast for the Chinese Empire in the Hawaiian the said and said the official acts as such are ordered to be fair touch and credit by the authorities of this

Given under my hand and the Scal of the Foreign [L.S.] Office at Honologia this 18th day of Fob-rouse, A. B. 1880. 780 N. KAPENA, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Wa. G. W. C. Joses has been this day appointed an Agent to grant Marriage Licenses in the District of Kan. under Hewell, Commission duting Becember 15, 16, SANU G. WILDER, Minister of the Interior, otherior Office-February 18, 1880.

Chapter 5 of the Laws of 1808, entitled an Act to smend tion I of my Art entitled "An Act to authorize the Whitest of the Interior to take possession of whatever lead and water may be required for the use of the Notice is beenly given that the several owners and several owners and several is seen and parcels of land mentions and specified in the schodule hereantowitten are timed is removed one to be several to be removed one to be feet the first day of March new next ensuing, all cattle, herees and selver animals depasturing or being on the manual above animals depasturing or being on the set and selver animals depasturing or being on the set of the feet of the feet of the perfect of the feet of the f

Schedule of Lands above referred to: Ill of Ope-Haumakaswe, Poloke, Mauralaha, John Pawas or Kanaha Katawahine, Kaskaukukui, Kal-SAM'L G. WILDER, Minister of Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF PINANCE, HOSCIPLE, Feb. 7, 1880. the transfer of the design of the forest of that there may be an delay in closing the account of the period ending on the above date.

On the Breat period ending on the above date.

On the Breat period ending on the above date.

Registrar of Public Accounts.

List of Licenses Expiring in March, INNO.

in any and all parties doing SAWL G. WILDER, Minister of the Interior.

Oahu,-RETAIL

corner Elug and Ainpal streets, ardson, our Fort and Meychant sta, a few & Co, king street, ling Fooe, our King and Mannaken sts.

Ment.

Me Hawali

28 O Schole, Libre

Hawali.

C.S. Hayad, Hills

Wat Ong, Hills

Wat Ong, Hills

Wat Ong, Hills

Frades, Kanch Co., Waltners

Car Teng 4 Chinn Sun Chor, Holunion, Kona

L. Akis & Co., Hessenskan, N. Kohala

F. W. Harrish, Honoupe, Kan

L. Akama, Panahon, Hills 21 Goo Ka. Hanalei

WHOLESALE. 20 C Shower & Co. Queen street, Hopelule VICTUALING. Mer She & Co, Labelina, Maul

Ale Kabalini, Maul

Hey Chong, Namanu street, Honolulu

E Karanda Smith, Namanu street, Honolulu

Chung Rain & Co, Wallulu, Maul

S acia, Onomea, Illio, Hawaii

BILLIARD. SHIPPING.

E Benry J Hart, Honolulu BUTCHER T C Bertlemann, Hamslet, Kanal 20-2 Serve, Welkape, Meul 20-2 Switze, Lanalax, Menl 20-2 S Weight, Kolos, Kanal

"Truthful James" Again

Ms. Euron,-I noted the article in your paper

they have done their duty they have done their duty they have done to but little to prevent the unlicensed sale of liquor. On Man we do not complain of drunken government of there as one are all that we could ask as as far as sobriety is concerned, but they either deny that inquor is sold clandestanely, or say that they

We submit to our respect

Let those who use the article import for their

Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880.

COMPLAINT used to be made in England that after the death of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria would not "go into society " enough, keepers and tradesmen, who felt that they had The second state of the provisions of Section 201 of one ought to have cause for such fault-findthe Carlot and a stable curlours has been constructed | ing in regard to King Kalakaua, for he is the stated by the impounding of extrays in Halawa | most accessible of sovereigns. But would it leand of Melokal of a place called Kalaikan not be well, if there were more frequent sawing with the same same opportunity for our best people to meet His Majesty at public receptions.

THE practice in some sugar mills of casting drippings or molasses into running streams, is an intolerable nuisance to those who depend on the water for drinking, washing or As a rule those whose rights are thus invaded are helpless for want of means to litigate; and often they would right them-selves only at the risk of being subjected to other and possibly more serious inconvenience at the hand of the powerful planter. We suggest to the Board of Health, that very slight examination of these facts will convince them, that they can find something to do, in abating such public nuisances.

ALL nature requires recreation. This even

residents in our country districts have wished that Christmas, New Years, Chinese New Year week and Accession Day holidays, were further apart, or else were put into ten consecutive days, for as those holidays now come, they are a serious inroad upon the months of December, January and February. No people more than the Hawaiians require healthful gaiety, and amusements of a kind which do not excite evil passions. There is a Hawaiian dance which even a foreigner recog-nizes as gross and licentious. We do not mean to say that foreign round dancing is unexceptionable. We are strait-laced enough a known to all whom it may concern that Carry to think that in mixed assemblies, the practice of young ladies dancing round dances, often with men who are immoral in their lives, or whose habits are gross, is by no means safe or advisable. To get together young Hawaiians for dancing may not bring bad results if the dancing is quiet and orderly, if persons of notoriously bad repute are ex-cluded, and, if late hours are not kept. But ignored by some persons whose professions of patrictism and religion would lead us to expect better things of them.

THE public have a right to know what be comes of the money with which they furnish Thouse and by viriou of the authority in me vested by the treasury. Is it true or is it not true, that the Government has loaned government money to individuals without the authority of law Did the Government receive interest on such loans? Was seven per cent, interest received on the same securities for which twelve per cent, was paid by those for whom the money was obtained? These are fair questions, and should be answered. Perhaps there is no harm in paying out money from the treasury loans on government bonds, for interest on the bonds is thus stopped; but we know of no authority for loaning one dollar on private securities. If this has been done it is not enough to say that the money has been repaid or is well secured. The Government is trusted with the enforcement of the laws and not with the manipulation of public moneys for private purposes. On the contrary the law declares that no public moneys shall be paid out of the treasury except for the regular legislative appropriations, or in cases of emer-gency, by resolve of the Privy Council.

EDUCATION is usually regarded as a panacea for the undoubted evils of unrestricted suffrage. Ignorance and superstition are the surest foundation alike for tyranny of the mob and of the monarch. But it is worthy of remark that in communities in which popular education has been carried to its highest extent, not a few are considering the ill effects of over educating, and this not from appre-hension of mal-administration in the body politic, but on social grounds. It is found that a neglect of the humble duties of life, a contempt for manual labor is one of the consequences of raising the standard of education above a certain point,

It is true, that such duties and labor may be as essentially respectable as any others. But practically young men and women are often found to be unfitted by the schools to do well the work of mechanics, tradesmen farmers, artizans and especially of servants, Hence these occupations suffer, while the professions, counting-rooms, and offices of all kinds are crowded. The training which makes a good mason or carpenter is not necessarily inconsistent with the training which makes a good classical scholar, but the latter does not, if he can help it, earn his bread by manual labor,

There is danger in pushing any theory to extremes. Society as well as the individual must suffer by over-weening conceit of mere book knowledge to the exclusion of that education which trains the eye, the muscles and the mind for the every day, practical work of life. Give boys and girls good manners, a knowledge of their mother tongue, including the correct way of talking, writing, pronoun-cing and spelling their own language, and do not allow them either to be ignorant or ashamed of the work of the hand.

OUR contemporary of the Advertiser, still adhering to its personal methods, states that 'a writer in the GAZETTE in treating the subject of our currency falls into error in saying that the Mexican (new die), Chilean Peso and Peruvian Sol, have a value fixed by the Privy Council," We cheerfully make the correct tion suggested, the above named coins being mentioned in Thrum's Almanae as current here for the values we named. With this exception, which has no bearing on our argument, the Advertiser controverts none of the of the 25th of February, written by Mr. E. Bond. | facts stated by us. Our contemporary further

I want that gentleman to know that he has her superfly and co-operation of the good people of ham. I want particularly to echo one paragraph in his article, where he appeals to the government for and less of the twaddle about a debased currency.

* In regard to the Mexican dollar, which is depended and years less. In the name of heaven and a humanity, we beg you to put forth a hand in the extract effort to save the Hawaiian people from the desoluting flood of intoxicating drink. And while we cry for bread do not give us a stone, or for a fash do not I pray you mock us with a scrument for the country of t of humanity, we beg you to put forth a hund in the searmest effort to save the Hawaiian people from the desoluting flood of intoxicating drink. And wants we cry for bread do not give us a stone, or for a list do not I pray you mock us with a serpect.

The centlemen in authority we know have no powerful ther than to see that the laws are carried out, and if they have done their duty their duty their duty they have done their duty their duty they have done t

We submit to our respected contemporary We submit to our respected contemporary, that calling names is not argument, and that it betokens ill-temper and lack of argument. A modification of it.

Let us liquor be sold on the Hawaiian Islands awered only by calling it "twaddle," or sweet only by calling it "twaddle," or "senseless." Does the Advertiser claim that the only purpose of currency is accomplished Let it be a liw that every man, woman, or child must account for liquor found in his or her possion under penalty of confiscation of the article. Beautise the Treasury is overflowing with liquor will be better borne now than formerly. The forecome hints will undoubtedly have the treasury of every good citizen, and especially of the possion who care for the welfare of the Hawaiians. These who want their "resulars" will protest, but possess in itself the actual intrinsic value which it rephow one for the welfare of the Hawaiians.

There who care for the welfare of the Hawaiians.

There who care for the welfare of the Hawaiians.

The who want their "regulars" will protest, but said they are people who require governing.

Le every good citizen make it a point to see one of the other of the legislators and convince him of the second of t pose to "re-arrange" the currency, but to bring it back to its condition a few years ago,

The same of the sa

ver, a condition of things which the importa-tion of coins not worth 100 cents on a dollar has for the time reversed.

Our exports to San Francisco are payable in United States gold, every dollar of which is worth here 103 cents. The proceeds come back to us in imports, and in coin of which no dollar is worth 100 cents in gold value. Our exports last year exceeded our imports by \$38,739.58, which, added to the \$160,500 specie brought here, make \$199,239.58. At one half of one per cent, the expense of bringing that here was \$986.10. If that money was in silver coins worth on an average 94 cents to the dollar, the profit was \$7,909.58. Is it "senseless twaidle," or envy of others' profits, to say that we prefer the full value of the money which belongs to us? If five silver dollars worth 450 cents in gold are as good as one gold half eagle worth 500 cents, because they can be used as "counters,' why not as well use pesos, putty, cowries or "clam shells?" No sudden return need be made to our former currency of full value, for that would cause distress; but if, after due notice, a law were made and enforced, that silver shall be legal tender for debts up to ten dollars, and United States gold for all above that amount, gold instead of silver would be brought here. The gold hoarded in the treasury could be trusted to go into circulation it such a law were passed, and it cannot be put in circulation until there is such a law, for not only the Chinese, but astate Caucasians would at once make their profit by exporting it And yet no one supposes that the Treisury can always carry several hundred thousand dollars in gold in its vaults. Let the daylight into this whole the Darwinians must admit. Some of the subject, and let us see on which side lie the "twaddle" and "nonsense."

NOTES.

THEATHICAL-On Saturday evening Pinafore was produced for the last time to a good house. was produced for the last time to a good house, considering the stormy weather. The matinee was not as well patronized as it would have been by the ladies and little folks, owing to the heavy rains which fell during the greater portion of the day. On Friday evening next Mr. E. Walton, a leading member of the Zoe Gayton Combination, will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit on which occasion he will be assisted by several amateurs. A splendid bill is offered for the occasion

A Rabe Chance.-We would call attention to the large and important sale of fine horses, Kentucky mules, carriages, harnesses, &c., &c., recently imported from the great stock firm of Bowley Bros., San Francisco, which will take place on Monday next, at the Hawaiian Hotel Stables, when a chance seldom offered, will be given to planters and loves of fine stock, to select what they may need in this line. We learn that Mr. S. C. Bowley, now on a visit to these Islamds, and who is acknowledged to be the King of Stock-Auctioneers, will officiate as auctioneer on this occasion. We would advise all to go, who are on the lookout for good bargains.

DELATS OF JUSTICE.-The incompetency and intrustworthiness of many native officials is an reasingly alarming feature in the adminstra-

Lahni" National Progress as its chosen motto, would encourage economical and thrifty habits in Hawaiian people by the establishment of Postal Savings Banks. Some such measure is absolutely essential to help this improvident race in the care of their property, and train them to habits of diligence and forethought. Of course there will be some trouble in devising and arranging the legal measure needful for establishing and managing such system; but public officials are not supposed to be put in positions of responsibility that they may simply take their case. We hope that among the many instances of true regard for the highest welfare of the people which we expect to see from this paternal government, some promises will be given, or suggestions made, looking towards measures of such great utility as Postal Savings Banks have been proved to be in England and elsewhere. have been proved to be in England and elsewhere.

THE LABOR QUESTION.—There are so many practical difficulties connected with the right adjust ment of the relations of employers and employed that it is a matter of extreme delicacy in this or in any other country to treat the matter fairly. There are vested interests of property that it is danger-ous to put at the risk of ill-sonsidered changes. There is the possibility of fomenting class preju-dices by injudicious attempts to equalize burdens, only to raise new galls in new places. It requires only to raise new gains in new places. It requires most careful engineering to cross moreases, get through mountain passes, secure shortest yet most feasible routes for our railroads. It is a work of still greater difficulty and skill to carry out needful and proper legislation in regard to this labor question. A want of tact on the part of some employers will always keep them in hot water. Want of sufficient capital for the amount of business question. A want of tact on the part of some employers will always keep them in hot water. Want of sufficient capital for the amount of business undertaken will make difficulties on the plantations, struggling to keep afloat. Downright laziness or wickedness will expose some men to rough treatment, brought on by their own folly. Ignorance or stupidity will make some suffer, where others will find comfort or even pleasure. Abuses will grow up under the best system if left to the administration of knaves or bullies. It is impossible for the most rigorous justice, or the most considerate kindness, to put an end to every wrong or hardship. The laws that punish the use of opium or liquor with imprisonment, not with fines, deprive the employer often of labor that he needs, and so he thinks it not for his interest to see those laws enforced. Planters don't want young children or mothers, when they calculate closely on so much labor for so much money, and so families are broken up, and some of these poor Micronesian parents are mourning the mysterious disappearance of their children.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR FEBRUARY. -We are indebted to the courtesy of His Excellency S. G. Wilder, President of the Board of Health, for the above report, also for the mortnary table for the same period. It will be observed that there is a marked decrease in the death rate over the month of January of this year, and also over that of the month of February, 1879.

that of the month of February, 1879.

HEALTH OFFICE, HONOLULU, Feb. 29, 1880.
HIS Excellency S. G. WILDER, President Board of Health; Sin:—I rejoice in being able to report the health of the town steadily improving. Although the weather during the month has been for the most part severe, the trade wind has been steady and uninterrupted, and to this I claim belongs much of the credit of the steady improvement. The death record shows a great improvement, not only in the number of deaths reported, but the cause of death has not been of that class usually considered preventable.

The cleaning of the streets has become a matter of so much consequence that householders look

of so much consequence that householders look forward to the coming of the cart, to deposit in the street what rubbish may have accumulated, and since the invitation extended to them during De-cember last, they expect to have their rubbish re-moved for them.

I think this is better than to have it remain an indefinite time causing complaints from paighlors

indefinite time, causing complaints from neighbors and may be fevers, but one cart cannot clean the streets as fast as rubbish is deposited, and many are allowed to remain uncleaned longer than I could wish, for this reason I would ask for another care, and divide the town in two sections, by which means I could hope to keep the streets compara-tively clear of rubbish.

I have closed up fourteen old vaults and three cesspools, which I considered prejudicial to health. Five new privy vaults have been constructed. I have conveyed to the Hospital eight sick and The native Kahunas are making sad work among

The native Actionals are making sad work among the more ignorant natives, and I shall in my report at the end of March make some suggestions which if acted upon, I hope will, in some degree at least, induce the people to accept proper medical care.

NATIONALITY 6 Entirely unattended, 26

JNO. H. BROWN, Agent Board of Health TO LET. when United States gold was as plenty as sil- A STAND COSILY FURNISHED ROOM

I remain, Your Excellency's Oh'dt Servant

The Currency Question.

Sra -One of the most important commercial questions which we have now before us is the curquestion; and although it is amongst the legislature can deal, I do not think that we can claim this as a reason for ignoring either the danclaim this as a reason for ignoring either the dangers or duties of our position. Four years ago the
necessity for dealing with this subject was felt,
and a Currency Act was passed which was, I believe, generally disapproved by mercantile men.
Its provisions were so absurd, and would have been
so disastrous in practice, that the common sense of
the community had to come to the rescue of the
Act, and to agree from the outset that the law
should be ignored.

In order to protect the Treasury from the come.

should be ignored.

In order to protect the Treasury from the general dilemma, the Act provided that specie which the Act itself declared to be legal tender, should not be so regarded at the Custom house. The result was that the Custom house sucked in all the gold in the country, and then the Treasury itself decided that the Act must be ignored. It is therefore clear that the law as it stands is not adequate for our needs.

It is also clear that between the terms 'explance.' It is also clear that between the terms 'exchange, legal tender,' 'depreciated currency' and 'gold standard,' ideas and opinions are very much divid-

ed, and yet each of us probably thinks he could straighten the matter in a few words. I have tried and do not find it easy, but it may be useful to find out what we want, and then how we can most easily attain it.

easily attain it.

It appears to me that we have got into a happy-go-lucky way of treating exchange, as though it were flour or matches or some other commodity that somebody in the trade would no doubt provide, whereas exchange is really the cost of transporting money from one place to another.

the latter purpose a very large proportion of silver can be utilized—for the former purpose we require almost exclusively gold.

Now how do we stand to-day? If I wanted to pay \$19,000 in San Francisco, and for any reason could not get sight drafts, I should have to send my money from here. There is no available gold and consequently I should have to send about \$11,000 or more, to pay my debt of \$10,000. This is equivalent to paying I0 per cent premium for exchange, or it is equivalent to a depreciation of nearly I0 per cent, on my silver.

And let us suppose that six or eight of the largest shippers here combined to raise the rate of exchange to 10 per cent, to-day. In other countries this would be met by shipments of coin, but that can not be done here until the loss on shipping coin would be less than on buying exchange. If ten men would agree to-day to import all the money required for disbursements to their plantations, and would not draw exchange for less than 10 per cent, premium. I believe that persons requiring to remit would have to pay that extortionate rate. What else could they do? It would cost them more to send over silver dollars. If this between the ladverse of trade was against us

be true, then we have not a currency available for paying debts in other countries.

So long as the balance of trade was against us, in other words so long as we had to remit more money than we had to receive, there was no danger of our adding to the volume of this unavailable currency; but now that heavy shipments of produce are going forward, the balance of trade will be in our favor, and money of some kind will be brought here. This has already begun, and silver coins costing in San Francisco \$50,000 are brought here and paid out at \$100,000. This is a very profitable business, and the importers of \$100,000 will divide a profit of about \$7,000. Now who pays this profit? It will be paid by an indirect tax on the community. If it is not stopped, silver will come monthly, until the imaginary case I have suggested will be found to be true, and exchange will be at 10 per cent.

untrustworthiness of many native officials is an increasingly alarming feature in the administration of public affairs. Wheever has a theart the progress and prosperity of the Havaiian nation, mast deeply regret that of late years there has been a growing disregard of the "pono," as the national motto avers, "the life of the nation is perpetuated only by righteomeness." Disregard of God's moral laws is as sure to be followed by its appropriate penalty as sickness to spring from malaria or death from poison. Even the mere delay to set things right often acts as the grossest injustice. We are glad to know that such malfestance in office as is charged upon the Kanai District Judge is reprobated as it deserves to be. There is a similarly reprehensible negligence in the Mani official through whose inefliciency as honest Swede, unable to explain matters in the English language, is kept in prison week after week.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKE.—It is to be hoped that the administration, which has proclaimed "Hoonlu Lahni" National Progress as its chosen moto, would encourage economical and thrifty habits in Hawaiian people by the establishment of Postal Savings Banks. Some such measure is absolutely essential to help this improvident race in the care of their property, and train them to hibits of diligence and forethought. Of course there will be some trouble in devising and arranging the legal measure needfal for establishing and managing such system: but public officials are not supposed to be put in positions of responsibility that they may simply take their case. We hope that among the many instances of true regard for the highest welfare of the people which we expect to see from this paternal government, some promises will be given, or suggestions made, looking towards measure of the people which we expect to see from this paternal government, some promises will be given, or suggestions made, looking towards measure of the people which we expect to see from this paternal government, some promises will be given, or suggest

vent at once any further importation of saver, and second—to provide by statute for the permanent regulation of the currency. It seems to me that the first would be met by a notice from the Treasury to the effect that in the event of any more permits being applied for, for the introduc-tion of silver coin below the standard of United States silver coin in San Francisco, the Treasury would refuse the permit or would refuse to receive such coin at any higher value than the last San Francisco quotation. This would be of course to threaten to depreciate a large part of our currency, but I am satisfied the threat would be sufficient to deter any one from risking further impor-

The second point must be accomplished by statute. The Currency Act of 1876 should be—as I venture to think—entirely repealed; and a new Act introduced whereby the proportions of gold and silver that were declared legal tender should apply to all payments over say \$10 or \$20, and the Custom House should not be made an exception. It is the duty of the State to provide money for the use of the country, and if the State not only neglects to do so but actually refuses to recognize in its chief financial department the money which it declares the country shall recognize, it creates confusion in the whole money fabric.

If twenty men owe me \$100 each, I ought to be able to pay a debt of \$2,000 with that money anywhere; whereas under the present Act I might as where; whereas under the present Act I might as well have \$2,000 worth of coffee for all practical purposes as hope to pay my debt with the \$2,000 I had received from my debtors. And even if I procured the proper proportion of gold to the \$2,000 I had received from my debtors. And even if I pro-cured the proper proportion of gold to pay \$2,000 at the Bank I might carry it to the Custom House, at the Bank I might carry it to the Custom House, and it would not be \$2,000 at all!

The exacting of gold for the Custom House has been a most disturbing element in our currency, and has fostered the hoarding of gold, when by

and has fostered the noarding of gold, when by recognizing all money as of equal proportionate value, there would have been no necessity for such hoarding. And where was the advantage? The Treasury had no special demand for gold, and so very naturally it drew in all the gold in the country and locked it up in its vaults!

I am inclined to think that, if the Legislature and the gold in the country and locked it up in its vaults!

so very maturally it drew in all the gold in the country and locked it up in its vaults!

I am inclined to think that, if the Legislature would pass an Act providing that at a fixed time after; its passage, silver should be legal tender to the extent only of one-half of all payments in the kingdom, and after a year to the extent only of one-fourth of all payments, we should find ourselves in a safe position with very little friction. Silver would still circulate on the other Islands; plantation drafts, silver certificates, cheques, notes and duties would all be paid in gold and silver, and of course no one would import silver without bringing at least an eqal quantity of gold. In fact this might be made part of the statute.

It will perhaps be alleged that the moment gold came into circulation, it would be withdrawn for shipment to Chinas. I contend however that Chinese traders would have great difficulty in procuring gold for this purpose. Retailers will continue to receive the bulk of their returns in silver, and will require all the gold they can collect to make up the needed proportions in their payments to their merchants. As a rule if they want gold they must pay a premium for it, and this premium would enable the seller of the gold to replace it without loss. At any rate we must be prepared for some disadvantages and this is one which cannot be at all serious when compared with the disadvantage of our present prospect. Besides this, we must bear in mind that ultimately the rate of exchange will regulate this. No man of intelligence will ship gold when he can realize as much by buying exchange, and we can better afford to let that moderate amount of gold be shipped to the profit of some few people than risk having an exchange at 10 per cent. premium, as could very easily be the case.

I do not pretend to have presented a well digested scheme, but I do desire to draw attention to what we must all admit to be a very serious question.

It is said that "fools rush in where wise men

fear to tread," but if by so doing the fools warn off the wise men from some ugly bumps and tum-bles, they may at least claim to have used their little wit in a good canse.

I am, sir, your obedn't servant,
THEO, H. DAVIES.

[We quite agree as to the necessity of legislation of the kind here suggested; but think it would be safe to require all payments to be in U. S. gold for debts over \$10, and that the country can absorb all the silver now here that ought to be used at all, in its general circulation. But even if the Treasury had to redeem this silver with gold, for say six months, that would be better than the pre-sent condition of things.—ED.]

Hew Advertisements.

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Musica OHall Association will be held at the Interior Officent Monday evening, March 15, 1830, at 7 o'clock P. M. J. A. HASSINGER, Secretary.

Archery Gooods. FINE ASSORTMENT OF BOWS, ARROW Targets, Stands, Quivers, &c., for Club or Priva dice, at THOS. G. THRUM'S Em Fort Street Store. Class Legislation

A distinguished American jurist based an able argument for the limitation of suffrage on the most delicate and difficult subjects with which a principle, that a commonwealth should be protected

principle, that a commonwealth should be protected from detriment. This principle will enable us to clear away much of the fog of misapplied theories of civil rights, which may becloud the vision of our coming Legislature.

It will not be disputed that such rights ultimately reduce to the mere right of every one to good government; and that this right primarily originates from the universal duty to promote good government. There are not a few who would find the first basis of all legislation, like that of the ancient Mosale system, not in human rights, either of subjects or of rulers, but in obligation to God. The duty to protect a commonwealth from detriment therefore lies back of civil rights, and either permits, or limits, or forbids the assertion of them. of them.

Now starting with this idea of our obligation to

Now starting with this idea of our obligation to protect our country from detriment, rather than with a bewilderment about civil rights, we readily see that there may at times be a propriety as well as necessity for class-legislation. In the matter of suffrage, for instance, we thus see both, that suitable citizens ought to use their best energies at the polls, and also that the unsuitable should not have the privilege of voting; and are prepared to say that legislation is needed to prevent that multitude of immigration, who are strange to that multifude of immigration, who are strange to our methods of thought, of social life, and of our methods of thodogh, of social fire, and of jurisprudence, and who are now about sufficiently numerous to control our country by the ballot, if it were granted them, from prematurely obtaining the privilege of suffrage, from obtaining that of naturalization except after an extended period of porting money from one place to another.

What we want then is simply a currency which is available for paying debts in other countries, as well as for circulation amongst ourselves. For the latter purpose a very large proportion of silver can be utilized—for the former purpose we require almost exclusively gold.

Now how do we stand to the cost of transpropriate from obtaining that of fifteen or twenty years residence in this country, or after some other proper qualification, and also even to prevent the coming of more than a limited number of such imaginant per annual into our fifteen or twenty years residence in this country, or after some other proper qualification, and also even to prevent the coming of more than a limited number of such imaginary that of fifteen or twenty years residence in this country, or after an extended period of fifteen or twenty years residence in this country, or after some other proper qualification, and also even to prevent the coming of more than a limited number of such images. The will be considered in the country of the former purpose a very large proportion of silver can be utilized—for the former purpose we require almost even to prevent the coming of more than a limited number of such images. The construction is a surface of such as a surface of such kingdom, unless bringing their wives with them.

The writer of this article recently visited a region largely settled by Chinese and so secluded that they were without restraint; and inferred from what he observed of their obtrusion on the homes of the natives, of their disorderly attendance at religious services for other purposes than those of worship, and of their openly declared purpose to crowd the natives out of the region, that there may be incalculable detriment to these islands, if we do not in season prevent their obtaining too much civil power, and also limit their immigration into our country without wives.

ing too much civil power, and also limit their immigration into our country without wives. With the same idea of our duty to protect our country from detriment, we shall also readily dispel the current objections to class legislation in the matter of our present prohibitory laws against the sale of intoxicating liquors to Hawaiians; and must seek both to maintain and execute such laws, and also to enact similar ones against such sale to the South Sea Islanders; and also to prohibit such sale to the Chinese who clandestinely peddle the article through the country. The Arab who allowed his camel to put his nose into his door, and who soon saw the entire beast within his tent stubbornly refusing to go out, made no creater mistake. ly refusing to go out, made no greater mistake, than we shall, if we continue to trifle with the beginnings of intemperance, till the monster so fills the land that we cannot exorcise him. CIVIS. [If "Civis" will keep on in this strain, we will publish and co-operate in enforcing his views.-

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